

FEATURES

Maine: Forest state in the middle of a boom

"MAINE is receptive to new business. It has a reputation as a good place to live. And ten years of redevelopment have changed the face of Portland (the state's largest city, with a population of some 61,500)."

So reported The Wall Street Journal recently, noting that Maine has a relatively high employment rate.

The reason? Explains the Journal: "Technological change and geographical advantage help explain Maine's turnaround. High technology, defence-related and service businesses, resistant to recession, have started or expanded in Maine, partly because of its skilled but moderately paid work force."

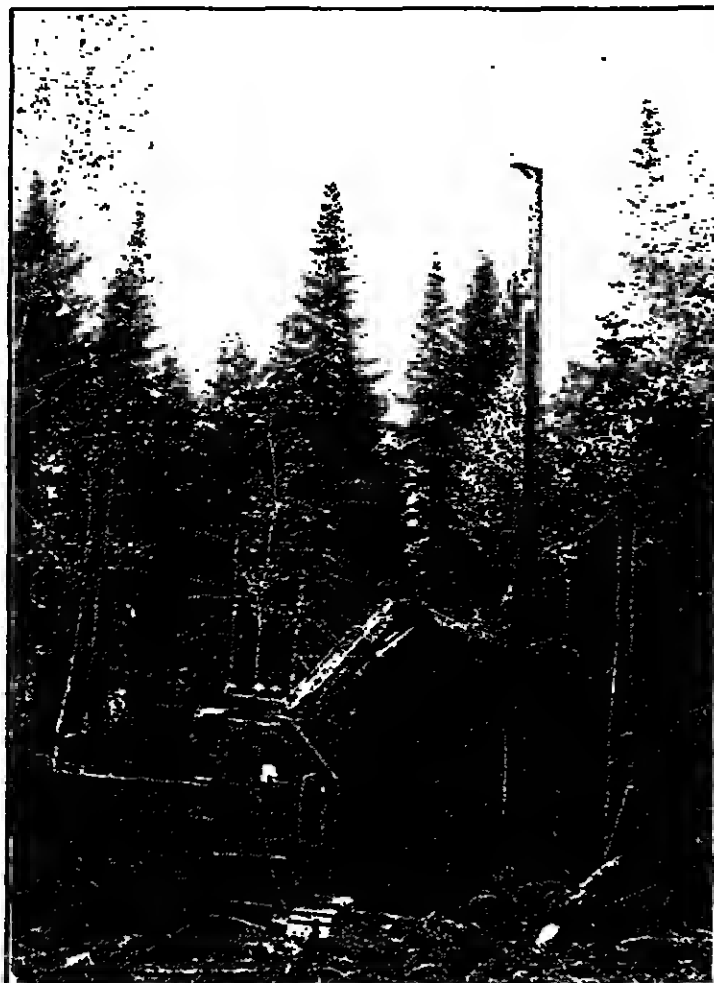
The northeastern U.S. state, which has a population of about 1.1 million and covers 80,083 square kilometres, also may hold a hidden treasure. Officials recently estimated that deposits of tons of copper and zinc near Portage, in the northern part of the state, may

total 36 million tons. In addition, State officials report that nickel and uranium are among other likely discoveries.

Along with the new industry, such discoveries could provide a real stimulus for the state, which addition to its traditional industries of fishing, shipbuilding, agriculture, paper, textiles, cement, lobsters and leather products, boasts one of America's great wilderness areas.

Close to 90 percent of Maine is forest-covered, and nowhere is that fact more evident than across its entire northeastern quarter. Nearly all this North Country territory is privately owned -- unbroken tracts of timber forest that have rightfully been called the last great wildland frontier of the eastern United States.

With increased demand for greater recreation development of these lands, owners have established an extensive network of privately maintained roadways that have opened up much of this pristine country for all to enjoy.



Tree Harvesting in the northeastern U.S. State of Maine. In addition to such traditional activities, Maine is attracting high-technology industries. Photo from Press & Publications Service.

Towns such as Jackman, Greenville, Millinocket, Pattern and Ashland are key departure points into this unspoiled wilderness, and provide modern services and facilities.

Maine, incidentally, is the largest of New England's six northeastern states and the most

northeasterly in the United States. It is bounded on the northwest by the Canadian province of Quebec, on the north and east by Canada's New Brunswick, on the south-southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the west by the State of New Hampshire. Maine's capital is Augusta.



A Maine fisherman throws cast-off fish as seagulls swoop down for a free meal. Maine had some of the most attractive coastal areas in the United States. Photo from Press & Publications Service.

Starlight and pylons in Tajikistan

DUSHANBE, Soviet Tajikistan

— Old people remember that six decades ago the sole light at night in the Pamir, like in most other regions of Tajikistan, was that of the stars. Today, the Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic is the first power-producing republic of the Soviet Union -- per capita. The republic's Nurek water-power station on the Vakhsh River is one of the world's largest. Representatives of more than 40 nationalities of the Soviet Union took part in the station's construction. The 2,700,000kw Nurek water-power station, with 9 generating sets, is joined into the united power system of Soviet Central Asia.

Soon after Tajikistan became a constituent republic of the Soviet Union, construction started of a 100-kilometre irrigation canal, that was the main project of the first Five-Year-Plan period (1929-1932). 123 million roubles were allocated to the construction out of the country's budget; first Soviet-made tractors were transported to the Vakhsh valley; specialists from Moscow, Leningrad and the Ukraine came there and thousands of local peasants participated in the construction. The canal played an important role in the republic's further development. Thanks to it Tajikistan is the biggest cotton-producer of the Soviet Union, supplying one third of the country's cotton.

Cotton remains the republic's principal crop, its annual yield now reached one million tons. Besides cotton, the republic cultivates rice, fruits and vegetables. In the mountains they breed goats,

sheep, horses, yaks and cattle.

In the republic, there are 11 professional and 17 amateur theatres, a film studio, 5 variety companies, 1,300 clubs, 7 museums, 27 recreation parks. The unions of Tajik writers, journalists, artists, architects, composers and cinematographers contribute greatly to the rapid

development of the national culture on the basis of the national traditions and close cooperation with the cultures of other nationalities of the USSR.

Tajikistan gave the country many talented artists. One of them is a famous ballerina Malika Sabirova, People's Artist of the

USSR. Deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the Tajik SSR. Today it is quite normal in Tajikistan that a woman is actively engaged in social life and government activity. Sixty years ago it was impossible to imagine.

— Fotokhronika TASS



Members of the "Pamir" amateur dance company from the city of Khorog.



Lake Iskanderkul in Gissar Range, 2,195 metres above sea level.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL
17:30 Koran
17:50 Cartoons
18:10 Snuggles
18:30 Lobo
19:20 Local Programme
19:30 Local Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic Series
21:30 Thought and Society
22:05 Arabic Series
23:05 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Comedy: Ladies Man
21:10 Documentary: East 103rd St.
22:00 News in English
22:15 The Secret of the Midland Heights

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM
& partly on 9560 KHz. SW

07:10 Morning Show
08:00 News Summary
08:05 Morning Show
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 Country Music
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Instrumentals: Old Favorites
17:00 Science Report, Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Top Twenty
19:00 Newsdesk
19:20 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:05 Evening Show
21:50 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz.

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 The Art of Julian Bream 06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:09 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 The Philip

Jones Bros Ensemble 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 Countdown 09:00 World News 09:09 24 Hours News Summary 09:30 A World of Wind and Brass 09:45 Network U.K. 10:00 World News 10:09 Reflections 10:15 Wide Sargasso Sea 10:30 Igor Stravinsky 11:00 World News 11:09 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Time remembered 12:15 Classical Record Review 12:30 Joke by Joke 13:00 World News 13:09 News about Britain 13:15 Letter from London 13:25 Scotland This Week 13:30 Sports International 14:00 Radio Newsweek 14:15 Father of the Quarter 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:09 24 Hours News Summary 15:30 Network U.K. 15:45 A Jolly Good Show 16:30 Lord Peter Wimsey: Have his Carcase 17:00 Radio Newsweek 17:15 Outlook 18:00 World News 18:09 Commentary 18:15 The Modern English Novel 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:09 Meridian 19:40 Scotland This Week 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 World News 20:09 News about Britain 20:15 Radio Newsweek 20:30 Promenade Concert 20:40 The Farming World 21:05 Outlook 21:30 Stock Market Report 21:45 Look Ahead 21:45 The Philip Jones Bros Ensemble 22:00 World News 22:09 24 Hours News Summary 22:30 The Voice of Meadow Prospect 22:35 Two's Company 23:30 The Modern English Novel 24:00 World News 00:09 The World Today 00:25 Scotland This Week 00:40 Reflections 00:45 Sports Round-up 01:00 World News 01:09 Commentary 01:15 Keynotes 01:30 Meridian

VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00 Daybreak 07:00 The Breakfast Show 17:00 News Roundup: Reports, opinions, analyses 17:30 VOA Magazine: American science, culture, letters 18:00 Special English News 18:10 Special English Science and Technology 18:15 Feature: Science in the News 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News Roundup 19:30 Detailed 20:00 Special English News 20:10 Special English Feature 20:30 Now Music USA 21:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 21:30 VOA Magazine 22:00 Special English News 22:15 Music USA (Jazz) 22:30 VOA World Report

WHAT'S GOING ON

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Spanish Cultural Centre 44203
Soviet Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Hays Arts Centre 65195
Hussain Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 31760.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries. A collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Lweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 64240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

Service Clubs
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every

first and third Wednesday at the International Hotel, 130 Elm Street Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 130 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m. Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman. Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

Film

* Macbeth, at the British Council at 8:00 p.m.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lweibdeh, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 66428.

Church of the Assumption (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 43453.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75201.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.

Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisil. 63249.

PRAYER TIMES

03:12 Fajr
04:43 (Sunrise) Shuruq
11:43 Dhuhur
15:24 'Asr
18:37 Maghreb
20:12 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alfa Information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:15 Cairo (EA)
08:45 Doha (RJ)
09:00 Agaba (RJ)
09:30 Cairo (RJ)
09:40 Jeddah (RJ)
09:45 Dhahran (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
10:00 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
11:05 Riyadh (SV)
11:10 Cairo (EA)
11:20 Ankara (TA)
12:10 Muscat, Dubai, Bahrain (GA)
14:25 Tunis, Athens (TUA)
15:30 Kuwait (KAC)
16:00 Cairo (RJ)
16:40 Larnaca (RJ)
16:45 Copenhagen, Athens (SK)
16:45 Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ)
17:10 Cairo (EA)
17:15 New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
17:20 London, Paris (RJ)
18:00 Cairo (RJ)
18:05 Rome (Alitalia) (RJ)
18:05 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
19:30 Rome (RJ)
19:50 Frankfurt, Damascus (LT)
20:15 Tripoli (RJ)
22:05 Damascus (RJ)
22:30 Baghdad (RJ)
24:00 Cairo (RJ)
00:30 Baghdad (RJ)
01:10 Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES

05:00 Cairo (RJ)
05:15 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00 Agaba (RJ)
08:15 Cairo (EA)
09:40 London (BA)
09:45 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
10:30 Rome (RJ)
10:45 Tripoli (RJ)
11:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:30 Tunis, Copenhagen (RJ)
12:00 Larnaca (RJ)
12:00 Istanbul, London (RJ)
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12:20 Ankara (TA)
12:30 Athens, Copenhagen (RJ)

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, fire, police 75121
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Fire headquarters 22090-3
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 56900-1
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water service 71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 81381-3-32
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4
Akheh Maternity, J. Amman 42441
Jabal Amman Maternity 42362
Mallat, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shmeisil 64171-4
University Hospital 845845
Der Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 67158
Al-Muhammar, J. Hussein 67127-9
The Islamic, Abdali 63292
Al-Ahli, Abdali 64164
Italian, Al-Muhajreen 77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111
Army, Marka 91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN
Dr. Mohammad Sa'id Lubbadah 56560

Dr. Sa'id Mohammad Sa'id (Al)

Wabdat
Al Waziriyah pharmacy 22924
Asad pharmacy 53281
Firas pharmacy 61612
Ayyar pharmacy 74822
Al Kayyal and 56020
Crisol Palace and 81013
Medical Centre and 67079
Al Nail taxi 44433
Faisal taxi 22051

ZARQA

Azra pharmacy (-)

IRBID

Dr. Sa'id Duhmash 2773/72656
Khazir pharmacy 3085

GENERAL

Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111
Ministry of Tourism 42311
Hotel complaints 69412
Price complaints 61176
Telephone:
Information 12
Jordan and Middle East calls 17
Vermin calls 18
Cable or telegram 16
Repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in fils per kg.		Grape leaves	
Apple (African)	450 / 400	Hot Green Pepper	300 / 250
Apple (American)	500 / 450	Lemon	240 / 200
Apple (Double Red)	280 / 200	Melons	90 / 70
Apple (Golden)	280 / 200	Marrow (large)	120 / 100
Apple (Local)	180 / 120	Marrow (small)	180 / 140
Apple (Saskia)	180 / 120	Melons	180 / 140
Apricot (Local)	230 / 200	Onion (grey)	130 / 100
Banana	260 / 200	Onion (green)	100 / 200
Banana (Mukammar)	225 / 180	Parsley	240 / 200
Beans (string)	360 / 300	Peaches	280 / 200
Brussels Sprouts	300 / 240	Pears (American)	600 / 500
Cabbage	170 / 140	Pears (Lebanese)	420 / 350
Carrot	110 / 90	Plum (Red)	240 / 200
Cauliflower (white)	150 / 120	Plum (Yellow)	180 / 140
Cherries	350 / 300	Potato (imported)	120 / 100
Cucumber (large)	160 / 120	Radish	150 / 120
Cucumber (small)	240 / 180	Red Cherries	500 / 400
Eggplant (small)	150 / 120	Sage	450 / 380
Fennel	120 / 100	Sweet Pepper	240 / 200
Garlic	560 / 500	Tomato	140 / 100
Grapes	280 / 200	Water Melon	170 / 130

هكذا مائة الف

NEWS IN BRIEF

Qamim Municipality reshuffled

RBID (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani has decided to reshuffle the Qamim Municipality Council in Irbid Governorate under Mayor Anwar Al Rosan with Abdul Karim Al Hazayme, Abdul Hamdan Awawdeh, Atallah Al Hammouri, as well as the directors of Qamim Secondary School, Qamim Health Directorate and the assistant director of Irbid Governorate Financial Department as members.

University week-end curtailed

IRBID (Petra) — Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran has decided to restrict the week-end holiday at the university to Friday instead of Thursday and Friday. The aim of the measure is to complete the academic and administrative workload which should be ready by the beginning of the coming academic year. Dr. Badran also fixed the daily working hours from 8:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Camp for the blind postponed

AMMAN (Petra) — Social Development Ministry officials have decided that the third Arab-African camp for the blind, scheduled to have been set up at the University of Jordan in August, has been postponed until a date to be announced later. The postponement came at the request of some member states of the Middle East Committee for the Blind, which will be supervising the camp, the officials said.

Pilgrims to be vaccinated against yellow fever

AMMAN (J.T.) — Al Ra'i newspaper has learnt that the Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Ministry has received a memo from the Saudi foreign ministry requesting that pilgrims from countries that have suffered yellow fever epidemics should obtain valid vaccination certificates against yellow fever before they travel to Saudi Arabia. The memo does not request vaccination against cholera and small pox. The ministry referred the memo to the Health Ministry to take appropriate measures.

High land farmers to finish preparations by September

AMMAN (Petra) — The Agriculture Ministry has requested farmers benefiting from the project of developing the high lands, who have not completed the work required from them, to complete it before the end of September, the deadline for the end of the current phase.

The agriculture minister sent a circular to the agriculture directors in the districts and governorates to this effect saying that the ministry will not be committed to participate in any activity involving the project after the deadline because of the lack of the necessary preparation.

The circular explained that the ministry has decided that the next agricultural season for the cultivation of fruit and forest trees for 1982-83 would be the last opportunity for obtaining the ministry's assistance in this project.

9 new industries create employment for 232

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Industry and Trade Ministry's planning committee has approved in its last meeting to licence nine new industries in the country with an invested capital of JD 990,000. The industries will give employment to 232 employees and workers. The industries are household stainless steel pressure cookers and electric ovens, a cylinder press and car spare parts, square metal plates, television aerials and wires, various types of natural fertilisers, glue and adhesive chemical pastes, stone and marble saws, olive stones and residues for fuel, tiles, building stones and cement tiles.

Shraideh back from U.S. trip

AMMAN (J.T.) — General Statistics Department Director-General Burhan Al Shraideh returned to Amman on Monday at the end of an official visit to the United Nations on their invitation. During the visit, Dr. Shraideh visited the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the Statistics Bureau in New York. He discussed with the officials of the two agencies ways of cooperation in the field of statistical research and training. He also visited the U.S. Agency for International Aid (USAID) and the census bureau in Washington. Agreement was reached to send Jordanian trainees to the bureau.

Dr. Shraideh also visited North Carolina University with which the general statistics department is conducting a study on births and deaths in cooperation with the University of Chicago. Dr. Shraideh was acquainted with the progress of demographic research

Efforts made to complete direct-dial system soon

AMMAN (Petra) — Telecommunications Minister and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Telecommunications Corporation Mohammad Adoub Al Zahen has said that the corporation is making intensive efforts to complete the national and international direct automatic switchboard project.

In a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, at the end of a visit he made to the project's site, Dr. Zaben said that intensive contacts are taking place with the French government to give priority to the Jordanian project. The switchboard will be operated commercially before the end of 1982, and the switchboard will provide direct automatic dialing on the national and international levels.

Dr. Zaben said the manufacturing French company has exported and operated a temporary small international switch-

board capable of ensuring direct international one-way dialing for a number of telephone subscribers in Amman prior to operating the main international switchboard. Dr. Zaben and the Telecommunication Corporation assistant director inspected on Monday the progress of work at the switchboard site in Al Abdali.



Telecommunications Minister Mohammad Al Zaben

Continued from page 1

King meets Habib

arrive by the PLO to reach an "acceptable solution is also threatening another catastrophe." The King said the solution of the Lebanese conflict should be based on preserving the independent identity of Lebanon, its territory and territorial integrity and wing it to return to exercising its positive role within the family.

King Hussein later conferred with Britain's Foreign Secretary Pym.

Pym told reporters after he shared the American that King Hussein had an important role to play and was all his efforts towards a settlement.

U.S. embassy in London Mr. Habib, President's special envoy, was coming to the Middle East

Monday night but would not say where he was going.

Unconfirmed reports said he would head for Israel and see Prime Minister Menachem Begin on Tuesday.

Mr. Habib was in Cairo Sunday trying in vain to get President Hosni Mubarak to accept some of the Palestinians besieged in Beirut by the Israelis. Mr. Habib stopped over in Rome on his way to London to have talks with Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.

King Hussein also received at his London residence Monday afternoon British Defence Secretary John Nott, and Sir Terence Lewin, commander of the British armed forces.

During the separate meetings, they discussed issues of interest to the two countries.

U.S.: No change in PLO stand

Mr. McCloskey told reporters after meeting the PLO leader Sunday that "Mr. Arafat accepts all U.N. resolutions relating to the Palestinian problems. I hope my colleagues will join me in recommending to Secretary (of State George) Shultz that he will now open negotiations with the PLO." But Mr. McCloskey said at a Beirut press conference Monday that Mr. Arafat refused to accept the key Resolution 242 in isolation from other U.N. Middle East declarations. He called the PLO leader's statements a step toward recognising Israel.

Direct talks question

The interpretation by State Department officials appeared to rule out direct negotiations with the PLO, although the United

States has had indirect contact with the group at times, including most recently U.S. special envoy Philip Habib's efforts to end the current war in Lebanon.

The high official who talked to reporters at the White House said he did not expect the Habib mission to produce either a breakthrough or a breakdown, with an Israeli invasion of West Beirut, by the end of this week.

Mr. Levitas, in a telephone interview with Cable News network, said the Arafat document accepting "all relevant" U.N. measures was phrased so as not to refer to Security Council Resolution 242, which affirms Israel's right to exist.

Instead, the document referred to General Assembly resolutions opposed by the United States and Israel as contradicting Resolution

242. "It is absolutely nothing new," Mr. Levitas said. "It is purely a propaganda effort."

Israeli rejection

Echoing official Israeli comments, Israel's U.N. ambassador, Yehuda Blum, said the Arafat document was "much ado about nothing...a midsummer night's dream."

"We've been through these exercises many times before," Mr. Blum said on ABC's Good Morning America television programme. "Frankly, I'm surprised that it should have blown up to such an extent."

Asked if the United States would see the Arafat signature as a step forward, he replied: "I don't think it will. It is couched in such terms that it negates itself."

Mr. Blum said that before recognising Israel, the PLO would have to convene its national council "and it would have to amend its covenant, which calls for the destruction of Israel, because the two would be incompatible."

Mubarak urges Israel-PLO recognition

Sunday with President Mubarak and Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali.

President Mubarak rejected Israeli proposals to establish a home for the Palestinians in Jordan because Jordan was an established independent Arab state.

The Palestinians must have a home in Palestine, he said in a reference to the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Mr. Mubarak did not refer in his speech to a document signed Sunday by PLO leader Yasser Arafat accepting all U.N. resolutions on the Palestinian problem.

But he told reporters afterwards: "This was a very good statement and a good start for a peaceful solution. We are going to contact the U.S. on this."

Mr. Mubarak said the Palestinians could not be sent from Lebanon except as part of a comprehensive settlement.

Begin's message to Mubarak

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin called on Egypt to join Israel in exerting further

efforts to bring peace to the Middle East, the Middle East News Agency reported.

In a congratulatory message to President Mubarak on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the July 1952 Egyptian revolution, Mr. Begin said:

"I think we (Egypt and Israel) should take further steps to achieve peace in the region and that we should do our best to make true this noble aim."

Mr. Begin did not specify the nature of these steps.

In his reply, President Mubarak, referring to Israel's invasion of Lebanon, said "the current developments in the area have left a negative impact on the peace process."

He said the two countries now have to put into practice what he called the spirit of the Camp David peace accords.

The United States-sponsored 1978 accords led to the Egypt-Israel treaty in the following year. It also provided for talks on granting "autonomy" to Palestinians living under Israeli occupation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The talks have hardly achieved any progress since they started more than three years ago.

President Mubarak said he had invited four Jewish leaders to visit Egypt to further what he called the Arab-Jewish dialogue.

They are former French Premier Pierre Mendes-France, the honorary president of the American Jewish organisation B'nai Brith, Philip Klutznick, the former president of the World Jewish Congress, Nahum Goldmann, and its current president, Edgar Bronfman.

Egypt supports Iraq

On the 22-month-old Gulf war between Iraq and Iran, President Mubarak said Egypt supported Iraq.

He urged the two countries to stop the war and said Iran's declared aim of toppling the Iraqi government was a serious precedent for intervention in other countries' affairs.

Mr. Mubarak added that Egypt supported Somalia in its war with Ethiopia. He accused foreign powers of stirring up disturbances. "We see fingers of foreign intervention to weaken the African potential and Arab force. Egypt will stand by Somalia in its crisis," he said.

OAU summit threatened

captured this month from Polisario guerrillas fighting in the Western Sahara together with supplies it says came from Libya.

Moroccan field commanders in the Western Sahara said Sunday that a series of guerrilla attacks after six months of calm in the former Spanish territory was designed for propaganda effect before next month's OAU summit in Tripoli.

The Moroccan commanders said Polisario deployed Soviet-made T-54 and T-55 tanks during this month's battles. On Saturday, Morocco said five such tanks had been destroyed in the latest Polisario attack near the inland town of Smara last Thursday.

Moroccan officers said they had also seized weapons and food with Libyan labels.

Lebanon appeals to U.N.

member of parliament who was visiting the area, attacks on Lebanese army barracks, and arrests and the disarming of Lebanese army troops and elements of the Lebanese security forces, Mr. Tuoni said.

He said the government requested the secretary general to do his utmost to help redress the situation.

Lebanon suggested, he said, that UNIFIL be instructed to assist the Lebanese authorities in discharging their duties.

"We hope that you will find it possible that UNIFIL, already active in the area, should assume this task under its present mandate as stipulated in Security Council Resolution 425 (1978)," Mr. Tuoni said.

He asked that his letter be circulated as a Security Council document.

Advertise by mail in the Jordan Times

The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers and advertisers who cannot conveniently

bring their advertisements to the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:

1. Full payment in cash or cheque accompanies the advertisement.
2. The minimum charge for a single advertisement is JD 7.500.
3. Advertisements sent by mail cannot contain any artwork such as company emblems, photos or drawings, but must consist only of a headline and copy that will be typeset by the Jordan Times.
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(write one word only per box — please print)

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Conscientious Israeli colonel named

The colonel, son of reserve Gen. Yosef Geva, led the tanks which occupied the port of Tyre on the Lebanese Mediterranean coast soon after the June 6 invasion.

His troops were said to have been the first to reach the outskirts of Beirut.

The high command announced Sunday that a colonel serving as a brigade commander had "asked to be relieved of his duties saying his conscience and outlook did not permit him to take part in the operation in Lebanon."

Col. Geva was not available for comment on Monday's newspaper accounts.

The Israeli press said the officer, reported to be the

youngest brigade commander in the army, supported the Lebanese operation when its declared aim was clearing a 40-kilometre strip along the border of Palestinian forces.

But he was opposed to an all-out attack on West Beirut, arguing that the casualties both among his men and the civilian population of the Lebanese capital would be too high, the papers said.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin, Defence Minister Ariel Sharon and the top officials of the armed forces had all failed to dissuade Col. Geva from resigning his post, the newspapers Maariv and Yediot Aharanot reported.

Newspapers said the only similar case in the army's history was

recorded during the 1948 war when a general resigned and became an armoured truck driver following disagreements with Israel's first prime minister, David Ben Gurion.

There have been pacifist campaigns and protests against the Lebanese war by civilians and by soldiers returning from the front.

The Israeli left wing has accused Mr. Begin and Mr. Sharon of "exceeding the original goals of the Lebanese operation."

But opinion polls indicate that three-quarters of Israelis support the operation.

Last week the government sponsored one of the biggest demonstrations in Israel's history to show backing for the war.

Reagan orders top-level study

Mr. Reagan acted after France and Italy said last week they would honour contracts with the Kremlin, despite his bar against the sale of the equipment by U.S. subsidiaries overseas or foreign companies manufacturing it under U.S. licence.

Officials said the National Security Council had been instructed to convene an inter-agency group, including the Defence, State, Treasury and Commerce departments and the Central Intelligence Agency, to review the issue.

Treasury Secretary Donald Regan was named as chairman of the group, which is to review the entire range of U.S. relations with North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) allies as well as the specific issue of the pipeline, against which Mr. Reagan acted because of Soviet involvement in Poland.

Moscow to go it alone

Moscow plans to install Soviet equipment in the first stage of the gas pipeline and do without embargo-hit Western technology, the official news agency TASS said.

It reported that engineers were changing the designs of compressor stations to accommodate Soviet-made turbines instead of the machinery which was due to be supplied by Western European firms.

Companies in West Germany, Britain, France and Italy which

had won contracts from Moscow were all hit by the embargo as they produced an American-designed turbine.

The Soviet authorities have questioned the firms involved about the prospects of getting around the U.S. sanctions. But Monday's TASS report suggested Moscow had decided to go it alone for at least the first part of the project.

"It is planned to equip all the pumping stations on the first section of the giant pipeline with Soviet compressors," TASS said.

Western diplomats were cautious in interpreting the meaning of the TASS report, saying it could be intended chiefly to increase pressure on West European states to resist the U.S. moves.

But they said it was possible Moscow had decided to put its own machinery in the first few compressor stations along the pipeline so that uncertainty over Western deliveries would not put construction behind schedule.

The pipeline, due to be completed in 1984, will run 4,500 kilometres from Urengoi in Western Siberia to Western Europe and the gas will be pumped by a total of 41 compressor stations.

TASS said Soviet 25,000-kilowatt turbines would be installed in the compressor stations.

Soviet engineers have only just completed work on the new 25,000-kilowatt model, the same size as the Western turbines.

U.S. reaffirms confidence in Habib

Post that Mr. Habib, now on a Middle East diplomatic shuttle to find a solution to the Lebanese conflict, was a paid consultant for the company.

Mr. Laubscher said Mr. Habib was hired last year by George Shultz, then head of Bechtel and now secretary of state. The company has had only minimal contact with Mr. Habib since he began his Middle East mission, the spokesman said.

Mr. Laubscher said Mr. Habib's major duties were to act as a consultant on Southeast Asia and other Pacific countries, including Australia and New Zealand.

"That is where the bulk of Mr. Habib's diplomatic experience has been," he said.

Mr. Shultz and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger both used to work for Bechtel, but resigned their positions before joining the Reagan administration.

Mr. Shultz's connections with the company raised concern in Congress during his confirmation hearings two weeks ago. At the time, Sen. Pressler questioned the relationship but was reassured it would have no effect on policy.

However, the senator told the Washington Post it was "a very, very serious matter" if Mr. Habib were on the Bechtel payroll and, in an interview with Cable News network, called for his resignation.

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Pathetic reaction to a solid move

FOR MANY years Israel has maintained that the one obstacle in the way of all peace efforts has been the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) "determination to destroy the state of Israel"; and the United States of America, accepting this, argument has insisted that the organisation's recognition of Israel must precede its own recognition of the PLO.

However, now that the PLO leader, Mr. Yasser Arafat, has accepted U.N. resolutions on the Middle East, including a conditional recognition of Israel's right to exist, we are surprised by the muted reaction to this development.

The U.S., on the one hand urges "extreme caution" in assessing the note signed by Mr. Arafat; while on the other, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir described the note as "just an exercise in deceit." Nor was the Israeli press less sceptical in its reaction to the move. Israeli press editorials could only see in all this "an old trick" (Maariv) and "a transparent bid to win U.S. recognition" (The Jerusalem Post). Not one voice in America or Israel talks about the "obstacle in the way of

peace efforts" having possibly been removed; nor has it.

The stumbling block before which all peace efforts failed was none other than Israel's intransigence, and belligerence, and America's blind and mindless support of this attitude. Israel has shown its true colours and unmasked its ugly face by scorning this as it has every other peace approach by the Arabs; and America is showing its true colours by failing to pressure Israel to look for peace. It is all reminiscent of the statement made by the late Moshe Dayan when he was Israel's defence minister that given the choice between Sinai and peace he would prefer to keep Sinai.

Israel's reaction to this peace effort was to escalate the bombardment of Beirut (possibly in preparation of storming it) coupled with an unprecedented wave of land expropriation in the occupied West Bank as Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij tells us.

It is time the Arabs realised that Israel wants nothing less than taking Arab land and enslaving Arab people, and that, in the end, Israel has America's support in this pursuit.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: The U.S.-Israeli game is now exposed

At a time when U.S. envoy Philip Habib is continuing his contacts with Arab leaderships, Israeli planes continue raiding West Beirut while the steadfastness of the Palestinian and the Lebanese fighters is still strong for the seventh consecutive week despite the Israeli aggressive siege of the city.

It appears that Habib's proposals have not changed and that he is still trying to convince Arab leaderships of the "priority" of what he calls the West Beirut issue. The U.S. envoy understands this priority as dealing with the West Beirut issue in isolation of the Palestinian issue and on the basis of evacuating the Palestinian resistance out of Lebanon; and this is exactly what Israel is asking for and this is the Israeli goal behind the Zionist aggression on Lebanon.

Recalling His Majesty King Hussein's interview with Time magazine and Prime Minister Mudar Badran's speech to the National Consultative Council within the past two weeks, it is clear that

Jordan believes that the factor of priority goes to the Palestinian question and to enabling this people to practise their national rights. Jordan deems it out of the question to divide and dissect the whole issue because the solution of the Beirut problem lies in the total and immediate Israeli withdrawal from all Lebanese territory.

The U.S. administration should be reminded that its envoy's movements and numerous contacts do not mean that Washington is doing its best to save West Beirut because his contacts are aimed at enabling Israel to reap the fruits of its aggression, liquidate the Palestine Liberation Organisation and undermine the will of the Arabs in the Lebanese arena.

This game of trying to clear the U.S. name has become totally exposed. If Israel storms West Beirut, it means that the United States is also involved and nothing can absolve it or prove that it is innocent of what happens.

Al Dusiour: He who makes war can make peace

True or not, news reports about Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat's signing a document containing the Palestine Liberation Organisation's recognition of all United Nations resolutions spurs us to recall the political rule that those who have the option of making war are the ones who can make peace.

The heroic steadfastness of the Palestinian and the Lebanese forces defending Lebanon has convinced Israel's closest friends in the United States and the West that ignoring the PLO and trying to bypass it in any peace efforts will certainly undermine any peace attempts. The unity of Palestinians people and the solidarity of the Arab masses with the PLO have left no doubt that the PLO is the sole and the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The PLO is the only

party to be contacted for stopping bloodletting in the region.

Israeli and hostile propaganda machines have tried to show PLO men as groups of terrorists and succeeded in that for a period of time. But despite its ugly crimes, Israel continued to receive support from the United States and the Western world. The war in Lebanon has come to expose the facts and show the real face of the Zionist invaders.

Israel is trying to destroy the PLO and is doing its best to liquidate the Palestinian people while some superpowers still refuse to recognise the PLO alleging that it (the PLO) has not recognised United Nations resolution on Palestine and Israel's right to exist. The decisive answer lies with the PLO. We are sure that the people who developed the PLO's military capabilities are also able to develop its political status.

Russians hardly likely to be pleased at Indira's visit to U.S.

Will Gandhi move India again to the West?

By Granville Watts
 Reuter

NEW DELHI — A new and friendly dialogue is expected to emerge between Washington and New Delhi after Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi visits the United States later this month, according to Western diplomatic sources.

They said President Reagan's invitation to Mrs. Gandhi and her prompt acceptance was an indication of hopes on both sides for an improvement in sagging Indo-American relations.

Mrs. Gandhi will be making her first official visit to Washington in more than 10 years when she meets President Reagan for the second time. They first met at the Cancun summit in Mexico last October, and the two leaders were reported to have got on well.

Experts here believe that her week-long U.S. visit beginning on

July 27 would help to correct the impression held in some quarters that Mrs. Gandhi leans towards the Soviet Union. Mrs. Gandhi has consistently denied such a tilt and recently described the idea as propaganda.

Better understanding

She says she hopes to create a better understanding of what India has been doing and what its difficulties are in her trip to Washington. She has not been there as prime minister since 1971 when relations deteriorated over what Indians saw as a pro-Pakistani bias by President Richard Nixon in the 1971 Indo-Pakistan war over Bangladesh.

U.S. arms supplies to India were discontinued from that time and Delhi turned to the Soviet Union as its main arms provider. Moscow

has since been supplying the bulk of India's weapons, including modern Mig-25 aircraft, but the Indian government has recently been diversifying its sources of arms, purchasing the French Mirage 2000 aircraft and two West German submarines.

One of the critical issues Mrs. Gandhi will take up with President Reagan is the U.S. decision to provide Pakistan with advanced weapons, like the F-16 combat aircraft. The Indian leader maintains that the weapons pose a threat to India, which has fought three wars with Pakistan since 1947.

India-Pakistan dialogue

India and Pakistan have now resumed their on and off dialogue on the possibility of a non-

aggression pact between the two countries, a move likely to please Washington.

Differences remain between Delhi and Washington on India's attitude to the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan. India has never condemned it outright and continues to call for a negotiated political settlement.

From the Indian standpoint, a continuing major irritant is the U.S. refusal to supply enriched uranium under a contract for India's Tarapur atomic plant because India refused to sign the nuclear non-proliferation pact. Western diplomats here accept that this is a tough problem which is unlikely to be resolved by Mrs. Gandhi's Washington visit.

Trade and technical ties

The diplomats said that both

sides would be concentrating on such positive matters as trade, scientific and technical ties. U.S. diplomats and businessmen feel that the investment climate in India has improved over the past year, with Indian officials keen to remove bureaucratic blocks.

A U.S. embassy press statement here said: "On balance, India is becoming a more attractive place to do business." Mrs. Gandhi, who was to have visited Moscow in June, has now postponed her visit to the Soviet Union until later in the year at a date to be fixed.

Analysts here noted that the Russians were hardly likely to be pleased at her visiting the United States first for a full week during which she will hold talks with Mr. Reagan, meet members of Congress, appear on the television "Meet the Press" programme and meet American businessmen.

West Germany's environmentalist party starts to have a bearing on political affairs

Greens will not wither away this autumn

By Paul Radford
 Reuter

BONN — The "Greens" are flourishing so strongly in West Germany's hot summer that their critics no longer forecast that they will wither away again this autumn.

The Greens — an unorthodox, environmentalist party, once regarded by the established groupings as an irrelevant fringe which could safely be ignored — have suddenly found themselves thrust to the centre of the political arena.

The environmentalists, who describe themselves as "the anti-party party", are sending a shudder through their political opponents who fear they could make the country ungovernable. As one

leading commentator put it: "An epidemic is sweeping the country. The Greens are breaking out."

The transformation of the Greens from an irritation on the establishment's back to an epidemic threatening the political status quo was achieved by the voters of Hamburg last month. In Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's home city, the new party not only pulled off its best result to date, winning 7.7 per cent of the vote, but also gained the balance of power in the state assembly.

No compromise

The Greens blocked an attempt by the Conservative Christian Democrats (CDU) to take power in Hamburg and are demanding

major policy changes as a condition of support for the minority government of the Social Democratic Party (SPD).

"We are not interested in joining any coalitions," Lukas Beckmann, Greens' national party manager, told Reuters. "Cooperation with other parties is possible and perhaps even necessary, but we're not prepared to make compromises on fundamental issues."

The rising popularity of the new party, particularly among young voters, makes it highly possible that the Greens will soon hold the balance of power in other areas, perhaps as early as September when polling takes place in the state of Hesse.

If the Greens are unlikely ever to win a majority of voters to their environmentalist cause, they are at least causing a lot of heart-searching among their political opponents.

W. German politics affected

Their recent electoral successes — they have won seats in the last five local state elections — could mark a shift of direction in West German politics.

The SPD, worried about a drop in its popularity among voters to just over 30 per cent, and by its

The liberals, who see their support dropping, are worried that the rising new party will squeeze them out of the political scene. A section of the FDP already looking for a change of partners in Bonn and an alliance with the CDU.

A recent poll showed the FDP's national voting support at 6.8 per cent, dangerously close to the five per cent barrier below which they would get no seats at all in an election. For the first time the Greens, with 7.7 per cent support, nudged ahead of the FDP.

The CDU watched the Greens' rise at first with amused detachment as it bit deep into SPD votes and made a conservative return to power in Bonn look increasingly certain.

SPD-Greens alliance

Now worries have crept in that an SPD-Greens alliance could keep them out of power. Alfred Dregger, CDU leader in Hesse, has even suggested that the major parties make agreements to prevent Greens gaining influence in the states and in Bonn.

The Greens, who embrace the peace and feminist movements as well as the environmentalist lobby, say they want no part of this political manoeuvring. "We do not seek power — our ultimate aim is to make ourselves unnecessary," said Mr. Beckmann.

He sees the Greens as a means of educating both the public and the established parties to abandon set attitudes and looks at new ways of improving the quality of life which do not damage the environment.

"The parties have a terrible fear of strong movements and we are a strong movement," he said. "People are much more sensitive to the issues than they used to be but they feel that as individuals they are powerless to change the system."

Most are young, many women and almost all delight in dressing causally. The sight of a bearded, long-haired Greens delegate addressing a state assembly in jeans and open-necked shirt can offend a deeply ingrained sense of decorum among some sections of the population.

uneasy alliance with the FDP in Bonn, is already showing signs of such a shift. Party Chairman and former Chancellor Willy Brandt said recently he would not exclude the possibility of an alliance with the Greens.

Other SPD leaders have spoken of the need to recapture Greens' voters, which could signal a move to the left.

Although the Greens eschew traditional classifications, the party's leadership is dominated by left-wingers, including many who quit the SPD, and a number of former communists, and their appeal is largely to the disaffected left.

NEWS ANALYSIS

The Greens arouse anxiety among the established parties both because of the radical nature of their policies and the unorthodox nature of their representatives. The party, established only three years ago, opposes the stationing of U.S. cruise and Pershing nuclear missiles in Europe, the use of nuclear power and capitalist policies of economic growth, which they say lead to environmental damage.

On all these issues their thinking runs counter to what is virtually a consensus view among the Christian Democrats, the Social Democrats and the SPD's coalition partners in Bonn, the Liberal Free Democrats (FDP).

Moreover, unlike the rest of the political spectrum, whose representatives are almost exclusively male, middle-aged to elderly and soberly dressed, the Greens make a virtue of their unorthodoxy. Most are young, many women and almost all delight in dressing causally. The sight of a bearded, long-haired Greens delegate addressing a state assembly in jeans and open-necked shirt can offend a deeply ingrained sense of decorum among some sections of the population.



Jaruzelski's failure to restore popular credibility and revitalise economy is behind party reshuffle

Polish military rulers try to bypass Solidarity

By David Storey
 Reuter

WARSAW — the message of last week's shuffle in Poland's communist leadership is that efforts to restore popular credibility in the party and revitalise a moribund economy have so far failed.

General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the communist and military leader, squeezed out the party's propaganda chief and brought into the higher party echelons men of proven economic ability to try to implement his austere economic reform programme. The moves were taken as General Jaruzelski prepared to make what is expected to be a major address to the Sejm (parliament) on Wednesday on government plans for the rest of 1982, completing a year of martial law.

But in speeches to a plenum of the party central committee last week the general kept his counsel on whether he would meet the hopes of Poles for a relaxation of restrictions, which in turn could herald an end to economic ostracism from the West.

Apart from an increase in production from the militarily-controlled coal mines, the only good thing Polish officials usually find to say about the economy is that there are signs that the rate of decline is slowing. Two main barriers to improvement are the negative attitude of workers — bitter about the suspension of the Solidarity free trade union last December — and the stop on credits from the West imposed as a political sanction in January.

Poland's industry, starved of Western components, spare parts and raw materials, has been seriously hit and is working at about two-thirds capacity, government officials say. Western countries want Poland to lift martial law, release internees and resume a

dialogue with Solidarity.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Flexible martial law

Interior Minister General Czeslaw Kiszczak said in an interview last week that there had been "a conspicuous improvement in order and discipline," a condition often cited for easing martial law. He said martial law was being exercised with flexibility. Restrictions were being systematically eased and the speed of this depended on the "socio-political situation" — implying the security situation was no longer a major concern.

The party shake-up effected at Friday's central committee meet-

ing appeared to strengthen General Jaruzelski's hand. The main demotion involved Stefan Olszowski, an orthodox party man who has served under four com-

Two main barriers to improvement are the negative attitude of workers—bitter about the suspension of the Solidarity free trade union last December—and the stop on credits from the West imposed as a political sanction in January.

munist leaders and was thought to harbour ambitions of taking over the top post. Mr. Olszowski lost his job as party propaganda overlord although he retained his seat on the politburo.

The day after he was ousted, General Jaruzelski conferred with Yevgeny Tyazhebnikov, first secretary of the Soviet Communist party in charge of propaganda. No

details of the meeting were released, but it was believed they discussed ways the Polish party could build up its popular credibility which has taken a battering under martial law.

Internees released

There have been no signs of a repeat of the street rioting which broke out in early May in most cities following police action to break up Solidarity demonstrations. It is widely believed that General Jaruzelski will announce the release of a large number of political internees to mark Poland's national day on Thursday.

Unofficial sources say there are more than 2,000 internees, many of whom have been held since the takeover on December 13. The trickle of routine releases has speeded up recently, as it did just before 1,000 internees were freed on May 1.

Released internees and government sources believe the authorities have no intention of freeing the top Solidarity officials including Lech Walesa, national president members and dissidents who acted as advisers to the union. The authorities have said they want to confer with what they call genuine representatives of society to try to achieve a national accord.

There have been no indications that Mr. Walesa and other moderate union leaders are willing to talk, formally unless the union is restored and its leaders freed.



General Wojciech Jaruzelski

LETTERS

Can one sue the municipality?

To the Editor:

This letter is intended less as a criticism and more as an inquiry into the possibility of taking legal action against the Amman Municipality (or against that of every city and town in Jordan for that matter) for the state of the roads which not only cause substantial wear and tear to cars but also raises the possibility of accidents.

Wherever you try to drive your car you will find that for every few metres you dip into a hole or crater, bounce off an improperly placed manhole cover, or ruin your shock absorbers going over a poorly filled ditch. The choices before you are either to bounce along or to drive in a zigzag fashion playing dodgems with other motorists.

The point I am raising here is that in a collision the motorist at fault pays damages to the victim. In this case the party at fault is clearly the municipality whose job it is to maintain roads in good shape for cars to drive on. Can the victim then, and this means every car owner in the country, claim damages? But first, does somebody care?

Hatem M. Sharif
 P.O. Box 2457
 Amman

Parks are needed

To the Editor:

I have been living in Jordan, Amman to be more specific, for quite a while now, and I am enjoying it.

I must confess, however, that more people than myself would enjoy life better here if Amman and other Jordanian cities and towns had more parks for their citizens to look at or pass by or where they could take a walk or relax.

I am aware that the price of land, especially in Amman, is high. But I also feel that most citizens, and even foreigners, would be willing to contribute a tiny amount of their incomes once in exchange for a park near their home.

If government money will not be needed for such a useful project, the authorities, at least, can offer to collect it.

Farouk Dawood
 Amman

Handwritten signature in Arabic script.

FEATURES

By David Buchan

HERE IS a new Hungarian riddle. What do beer pumps, petrol pump nozzles, plastic dog bones, hatchet handles, wrist strengtheners, hump bells, bread boards, gas boiler plates, and pastry cutters all have in common?

The answer is that they are made on a farm — to be precise at the "Peto" agricultural co-operative at Dunavarsany south of Budapest, which is just one case of the extraordinary diversification taking place in Hungarian agriculture.

Uniquely in Eastern Europe, here is in Hungary a net flow of people (22,000 last year) from the cities back to the prosperous small towns and villages. With them

they are bringing all manner of technical and craftsmen's skill.

These side activities almost seem to eclipse the main job of farming. But Dr. Pal Tresser, president of "Peto", points out that they use skills and facilities which his co-operative has already developed for farming, and, in a typically Hungarian way, exploit gaps in the market left by Hungarian industry proper.

Moreover, they bring in extra money for agricultural investment and act as a cushion against the cyclical fortunes of farming. For instance, during last year's bad weather, of Peto's 112 million forints (\$3.2 million) profit, 94 million forints came from industrial sales.

This flexibility is the hallmark of

Hungary: An agricultural model for Comecon

Hungarian agriculture, making Hungary virtually the only country in Comecon (apart from Bulgaria) where farming has been a success.

It is no surprise that President Leonid Brezhnev, who is at last taking his own country's appalling farming problems seriously, has held up Hungary as an agricultural model for the rest of Comecon to follow. In recent weeks, Soviet and Polish farming experts have been trooping into Hungary to see if they can follow the Hungarian example.

Whether they can is a matter of some doubt. It is not just that

Hungary was quicker than its Comecon partners to turn away from the all-out industrialisation obsession of the Stalinist years and to devote more resources to farming. It is not only that Hungarian farmers have traditionally had a higher social and economic status than elsewhere in Eastern Europe. Nor that Hungary's central Danube basin is particularly fertile.

The success of Hungarian agriculture — employing around 19 per cent of the workforce but accounting for a quarter of total exports — lies in the fact that 25 years of government by Mr. János

Kadar have provided "a stable political atmosphere for agriculture to flourish in," according to Dr. Tresser. He says happily that "everyone, including Kadar, keeps his nose out of agriculture."

A handful of purely private farms still exist in Hungary. More important are the 130 state farms, in which the state owns the land outright. Some of these are very big and well run, notably the Babolna farm which does a booming business flying poultry chicks direct to valuable Middle East markets. But by far the most significant form of farming is the third type: the 1,360 co-

operatives which vary in size from 20 to 24,000 hectares, but which in total work more than 70 per cent of Hungary's farmland.

The Peto co-operative, for example, has 2,500 members and about the same number of employees. An "employee" can graduate to being a "member" after two years' work on the co-operative. Besides having an ownership stake in the co-operative, the key perk for a "member" is the right to a private plot of half a hectare. A family can have as many plots as it has "members."

Only 300 people work on the commonly held land, mainly grow-

ing crops, while the rest are involved in the burgeoning small scale industries. But all till their plots after hours.

Though small, these plots are very productive, accounting for 40, 60, and 70 per cent of national output in poultry, pork, and rabbits, respectively, and also much of the country's fruit and vegetable production. Instead of being ignored by the state sector as would happen in many Comecon countries, these private plots are integrated into the co-operatives.

The co-operative's members buy grain and breeding stock from the co-operative for their household plots, and in return they have the option of either selling direct to the city markets or selling back

their produce to the co-operative which then does the marketing for them.

While the household plots are small enough to be intensively farmed, the umbrella organisation of the co-operative is big enough to be technically efficient and export-oriented. The co-operative at Dunavarsany is itself setting up a rabbit breeding plant in Libya, for instance, and is proud of its success in developing new strains and hybrids of plant and beast.

Peto is named romantically after a 19th century Hungarian poet — but as Professor Dr. Tresser M.A. (agr) PhD (econ) makes clear, its operation is very business-like.

— Financial Times news feature

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SPORTS

Half a loaf is better than none at all

JOHANNESBURG (R) — The costly and ignominious collapse of a rebel soccer tour last week has failed to deter ostracised South Africa from buying international sports competition if necessary.

With a few exceptions, this white-ruled country is barred from world sports because of its official race segregation (apartheid) policies.

To overcome that hurdle, sports officials this year secretly arranged tours by English cricket and soccer players with lucrative short-term contracts as the bait.

Both tours were less than a success, but sports officials here have clearly decided that half a loaf is better than none at all.

"If the opportunity presented itself for us to assist and promote and encourage another tour we would certainly do so," South African Cricket Union (SACU) President Joe Pamensky said in London.

In Johannesburg, South African Breweries, the country's monopoly beer maker and sponsor of

the two tours, announced it was undeterred by the costs involved and would continue "to make a major contribution towards keeping sport alive in South Africa."

Mr. Pamensky was speaking after failing to obtain a hearing at the International Cricket Conference (ICC), aimed at putting South Africa's case for readmission to world cricket.

South Africa has not played a recognised match against one of the ICC member nations for 13 years because of a boycott over the government's race policies.

"There are two ways for us to go now. One is clearly to continue on the route that we have been going, and that is to continue to motivate our cricketers by having keenly contested competitions and maintaining our cricket at the highest possible standard which we have been able to do in the past 12 years."

"The other is to bring as many international cricketers to our country who are able and willing to come with a view to providing

new faces, new excitement and new interest," Mr. Pamensky said.

The rebel cricket tour, led by England opening batsmen Graham Gooch and Geoff Boycott, ended with the 15 players involved being banned from test cricket for three years, the harshest action yet taken against international sportsmen for playing here.

But the ICC's refusal even to consider that South African cricket has done as much as it can under the circumstances to integrate itself looks certain to spark further efforts to beat the boycott.

"There is no way our administrators or our players can tolerate a terrible snub like this," said Clive Rice, the South African captain of current English county champions Nottinghamshire.

"What has happened is that the green light has been given for a Kerry Packer-type situation but much bigger," he added, referring to the Australian sports promoter who revolutionised cricket with professional competitions in the

1970s.

Speculation has been rife both here and in England for weeks that there could be another rebel cricket tour later this year, possibly including a number of West Indian players.

Former West Indian test star Alvin Kallicharran, in peak form on the English county circuit, played here for Transvaal Province last season and has said he will return this year. Several other top stars, including Gooch, will also play here during the European winter after a recent SACU decision to allow each province to have two overseas players instead of one.

Deposed England captain Keith Fletcher, who declined to join the rebel side earlier this year, has said he has changed his mind and will come to South Africa if asked to join another tour.

Given the players who will be here anyway, among them Middlesex spinner John Emburey, there is a ready nucleus for a rebel international side.

An added spur to cricket promoters is the possible loss of further top players as rising youngsters opt to move to England or Australia when faced with the possibility of no test cricket if they remain in South Africa for the foreseeable future.

South African Allan Lamb this year joined the England test side after fulfilling residential qualifications and fellow batsman Kepler Wessels will become eligible for Australia later in the year. But the attitude of mainly white

cricket and mainly black soccer is vastly different.

South African Breweries, reacting to the embarrassing publicity it received over the curtailed soccer tour which is estimated to have cost it one million rand, announced it would continue to support rebel professional tours provided they were fully integrated and met five criteria.

They were that the tour must:

— Be for the development of the sport

— In the total interest of the total community

— Have spectator appeal

— Have been agreed by supporters after consultation by the sports body concerned

— Be totally integrated racially in every sense.

The criteria clearly stem from the internal black opposition which met the secretly-arranged soccer tour.

The tour, which originally included Argentine stars Osvaldo Ardiles and Mario Kempes, was reduced to a shambles when they were forced by their clubs to drop out and the three major teams in the black city of Soweto near here refused to play the tourists.

Soccer in South Africa is predominantly played, watched and administered by blacks and without their support the tour was doomed.

A group of about 10 black political groups combined to oppose the tour, which ended up with only three lacklustre matches played by a group of ageing English league professionals before sparse audi-

ences.

Why then should black groups oppose potentially attractive entertainment for millions of black sports fans?

"The tour was purely a political matter," commented Khehla Mthembu, National President of the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO). Azania is the black name for South Africa.

"South Africa was kicked out of FIFA for political reasons, not sporting reasons. Our opposition has proved to ourselves and the world that blacks in South Africa still have their pride and dignity," he added.

FIFA, the international football controlling body, expelled South Africa in 1976 because of its race policies.

Mr. Mthembu added that the decision by the three major black clubs, Orlando Pirates, Moroka Swallows and Kaizer Chiefs, not to play against what were called the "marauding mercenaries" was "a response to the practicalities of the situation in South Africa."

Swallows' Chairman Abe Machele said: "This showed how strong the political support was for opponents of tours of this sort."

However determined cricket may be to press on, there is little doubt that South African soccer has been plunged into its deepest trough since 1977 when a series of upheavals ended with separate black and white leagues merging into one multi-racial body. How it will cope with the aftermath of the tour remains to be seen.

Hinault gives himself two more years at the top

PARIS (R) — Frenchman Bernard Hinault, who capped his fourth Tour de France win Sunday with a breathtaking final sprint in central Paris, gives himself two more years at the top and a chance of lasting glory.

The 28-year-old Breton rider said: "I'm really not looking for records. Merckx and Anquetil won five times. It's a feat I might equal, but it's not an obsession."

"I expect to stay at the top until I'm 30, so I've got two more years," he added in an interview with the France-Soir newspaper.

Hinault dominated the second half of this year's 3,600-km classic around France and its mountainous borders, and Sunday's victory made him only the fourth man ever to win the Tour of Italy and the Tour de France in the same year.

But there were critics who said he won it with prudence rather than panache by easing off in the gruelling mountain climbs to avoid overstraining himself.

Controversy surrounds the future of the race itself.

Joint tour director Felix Levitan announced two weeks ago that next year's tour would be open to amateur riders, provoking a storm of protest from the professionals.

Meanwhile co-director Jacques Goddet, influenced by the obvious popularity of the World Soccer Cup, has called repeatedly for a 'super-tour' once every four years.

It would have national teams and a route going all over Europe, with stages in the United States and even Japan.

At present teams race under the names of commercial sponsors and the riders are rarely from the same country. This morning a Paris newspaper wailed: "For pity's sake, give us national teams next year."

All the ideas being voiced are aimed at brightening up what many critics feel has become a rather dull event.

One problem is the domination of Hinault, who Sunday won his fourth tour in five years. Joop Zoetemelk of the Netherlands won in 1980, but only after Hinault had dropped out with an injured knee.

As one French cycling fan put it: "This year it was a battle for second place. They are all scared of Hinault."

Australia's Phil Anderson took a firm grip on the overall lead for nine of the first 11 sections, but his exciting challenge weakened in the face of Hinault's mastery of time-trials and superior staying power in the mountains.

Anderson finished fifth, after 10th place last year, and won the prize for the best under-25 rider. He is already being tipped as a possible future winner.

Second-placed Zoetemelk, now 36 and with 12 French tours under his belt, said before the race that this year would be the last.

But he was so impressed by his own performance that he said afterwards: "I'll try and make it 13."

The 69th Tour de France was as tough as ever. Only 125 of the record 170 starters finished the three-week test.

Hinault annoyed his supporters by taking no risks on the bone-rattling cobbles of northern France or the punishing climbs and rapid descents of the Alps and the Pyrenees.

He said he was so far ahead overall that he did not need to match the sort of crowd-pulling uphill victories achieved by Swiss champion climber Ben Breda. He just wanted to win.

Steve Ovett returns to the track on Saturday

LONDON (R) — Steve Ovett plans to run his Olympic title-winning distance of 800 metres in a four-national athletics international in Edinburgh on Saturday.

The 26-year-old 1,500 metres world record holder returns to the track after a worrying illness which has been diagnosed as an infected colon.

England team manager Andy Norman said Monday: "He is taking medicine and will be fit to run on Saturday."

Ovett collapsed during a 1,500 metres race in Paris earlier this

month, then struggled home 10th over 3,000 metres in London 10 days ago.

He underwent a series of medical tests last week but the infection has responded to treatment.

Ovett will represent England against hosts Scotland, Norway and Poland.

There is still doubt over the fitness of Olympic champion and multi-world record holder Sebastian Coe.

The British runner suffered a stress fracture in his right leg and has not raced for over a month.

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Soviet fencer still in coma

ROME (R) — Soviet fencer Vladimir Smirnov, critically injured in the World Fencing Championships in Rome last Monday, could remain in a state of irreversible coma for an indefinite period, doctors said Monday.

Doctors at Gemelli hospital said the 28-year-old Olympic title-winning distance of 800 metres in a four-national athletics international in Edinburgh on Saturday.

The 26-year-old 1,500 metres world record holder returns to the track after a worrying illness which has been diagnosed as an infected colon.

England team manager Andy Norman said Monday: "He is taking medicine and will be fit to run on Saturday."

Ovett collapsed during a 1,500 metres race in Paris earlier this

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ANNOUNCEMENT

The American embassy announces that its Commercial Office, formerly located in the Amman Centre building, has been temporarily relocated to the Chancery building. American and Jordanian businessmen wishing to contact the commercial office should call:

Telephone: number 44371 and ask for the Commercial Office

TIME

The World News Magazine

The following is suggested as copy for this week:

Why Washington wants to block the pipeline?

Pipeline showdown (with cover story on the debate)

Wilted hopes in Poland (government eases some rules, but not much)

FIVE-YEAR PLAN OF JORDAN 1981-1985

A summary and an English translation of the social and economic development plan of Jordan is available at:

1- Book Corner, 1st Circle, Jabal Amman
2- Marhaba Book Shop, Intercontinental Hotel, Jabal Amman

Price: JD 4

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ATA to consider cost-cutting measures

NEVA (R) — Top executive about 60 international airports in Geneva Monday to consider cutting measures to fight projected at \$1.87 billion 1982.

Two-day meeting, organized by the International Air Transport Association (IATA), is to review ways to clamping on ticket discounting and as possible fare increases.

IATA Spokesman John Dley said price-cutting and

empty seats should stop the airlines raising fares by anywhere near the 15-16 per cent they need to offset losses.

The meeting will consider lobbying governments to reduce airport fees, ease landing and take-off guidelines designed to curb noise and eliminate flight patterns that make planes fly fuel-wasting indirect routes.

IATA officials say these and other measures outlined in an IATA three-year plan could help airlines boost revenues by more

than one billion dollars annually. They are necessary, the officials add, because costs outside the airlines' direct control such as fuel and government-imposed user charges now make up 40 per cent of overall operating costs.

IATA's 116 member airlines lost \$1.66 billion last year.

Interest payments on their bank loans, a crucial element for airlines due to the high cost of airplanes, were \$1.41 billion in 1981 and should rise to \$1.60 billion this year.

U.S. to investigate Japanese collusion

TOKYO (R) — The U.S. Justice Department has told Japan it will investigate allegations that Japanese semiconductor manufacturers have colluded to regulate memory chip shipments to the United States to support prices, Japanese officials said Monday.

The International Trade and Industry Ministry said official word of the planned investigation was transmitted through the Japanese embassy in Washington.

The allegations against six Japanese manufacturers and their U.S. subsidiaries relate to shipments of the 64-k RAM (Random Access Memory) chip, the ministry said. The U.S. Justice Department pointed out that such collusion violated provisions of the anti-trust Act, the ministry said.

The U.S. action follows the IBM computer secrets case in which Hitachi and Mitsubishi Electric, with a number of employees, have been indicted on charges of conspiring to transport stolen IBM documents from the United States to Japan.

Companies named in the memory chips allegations are Nippon Electric, Toshiba, Fujitsu and Oki Electric.

Philippine labour unions ask for new wage scale

MANILA (R) — Philippine labour unions have asked the government to increase the minimum wage and grant an extra month pay each year, union officials said Monday.

They said that Filipino workers would need a three pesos (38 cents) across the board increase to the existing 31 pesos (\$3.87) minimum daily wage in Manila.

The congress of Filipino workers (KMP) in a meeting Sunday also asked that the law regarding the extra month payment to workers each year should be clarified.

Employers claimed that the bonuses given to workers are the same as the extra month of pay.

The Employers Confederation of the Philippines (ECOP), however, said wage increases should be left to the bargaining table between labour and management in their respective companies.

Iran to review oil accords

TEHRAN (OPECNA) — All Iranian oil agreements with international companies are to be reviewed by a special commission, it was announced here at the weekend.

In a televised news conference, Mr. Abbas Honardust, deputy oil minister in charge of international affairs, referred to "mistakes" of oil resources by 27 companies — 17 of them American, nine European and one Asian.

The deputy minister pointed out that in 1979, the Iranian Revolutionary Council approved the establishment of a special commission to study existing oil agreements and to cancel those not in Iran's interests.

The then oil minister was empowered to resolve any problems caused by the annulment of agreements, but Iran, in order to protect its rights, would only recognise the disputes procedure set up with the international oil consortium.

Mr. Honardust said that Iran had reached an understanding with Italian, Spanish and Belgian companies, which announced they had no claims in connection with the cancelled agreements and would continue to be ordinary customers for Iranian crude oil.

The deputy minister added that Iran expected other companies to behave in the same way and be willing to enter into negotiations.

Arab Monetary Fund to emphasise ways for Arab economic integration

DHABI (OPECNA) — Total commitment to Arab Monetary Fund (AMF) reached \$381 million by the end of 1981. Last year alone it added 10 loans worth \$265 million to five of its member countries.

A spokesman for the fund explained that since members had been able to borrow up to 400 per cent of their contribution to the fund's capital, he asked the 150 per cent ceiling set in 1978.

The spokesman said the fund, now in its fifth year, was developing new operational methods as of a move towards Arab economic integration.

It was also introducing new incentives to encourage inter-Arab trade exchange.

A major objective of the AMF is to expand the

use of Arab accounting in order to create a suitable atmosphere for the launching of a unified Arab currency.

It is also concerned with rallying its members to face international monetary and economic crises.

The AMF finances balance of payments deficits of its member countries by providing short and medium term loans as well as soft term credits.

AMF member countries include Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Tunisia, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Somalia, Iraq, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania and North and South Yemen. Palestine is also a member. Egypt's membership was suspended in 1979.

Cooperatives become major force in Cuban agriculture

HAVANA (R) — Production of foodstuffs has become a major force in Cuban agriculture, and a farmers' association president says the change was achieved by persuasion and not force.

He said the importance was recorded by the passage of a law on laying down guidelines for the formation and development of cooperatives within the country's socialist system, a senior Cuban government official said.

Since 1975 when the Communist Party called on farmers to form "higher forms of production," the number of cooperatives has risen to over 1,000 from

that farmers' land would never be taken from them by force.

Mr. Ramirez said: "Every farmer who joins a cooperative does so of his own free will."

There are still 90,000 individual family farms in Cuba but Mr. Ramirez said many individual farmers had been induced to give up their land to cooperatives partly by persuasion and partly by the example set by existing cooperatives. These have raised their members' living standards and brought them benefits such as running water, electricity, clinics, schools, transport and cultural activities, he said.

He added that each cooperative is managed by an elected council with members voting on all important issues such as how to distribute income, how much of each crop to plant or whether to buy a tractor.

His only criticism was that the new law did not include a clause he proposed for a "union of cooperatives," under which the work of all cooperatives in a municipal district would be coordinated by a centralised "cooperative enterprise."

He said most cooperatives are only small, having just 20 or 25 families with some having even fewer.

Under Mr. Ramirez' plan, the ministry of agriculture would sell to the "cooperative enterprise" trucks, implements and other resources that individual cooperatives could not afford.

He said many of the smaller

cooperatives have to hire workers for specific tasks. With "cooperative enterprises," co-op members could be moved about to farms where labour was urgently needed, saving the cost of contract labour, he argued.

Dr. Castro and others successfully opposed the "union of cooperatives" clause, saying it would be premature to incor-

porate the idea into law. However, they said other clauses in the new law allowed implicitly for the establishment of "unions of cooperatives."

When Dr. Castro first took power he promulgated a law giving smallholdings to the landless peasants who formed the backbone of his victorious guerrilla army.

However, two months ago, he told a congress of ANAP that cooperatives represented a higher socialist form of production.

Mr. Ramirez agreed, saying the cooperatives foster community spirit among farmers. But he is sure the time has come for the development that his "union of cooperatives" would represent.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market ended mixed with an easier bias after a dull session and the F.T. index at 1500 Monday was down 4.2 at 574.0.

Sentiment was depressed by Friday's smaller than expected fall in U.S. money supply, and even another cut in the Bank of England's money market intervention rates failed to spark any enthusiasm, dealers said.

However, banks were in demand after last week's higher interim results from Lloyds. Lloyds itself added 15p to 415 while Midland and Natwest, both reporting this week, added 3p and 12p respectively. Gold shares and North Americans were generally easier.

ICL, with first half figures expected on Thursday, was down 2p at 310. Linford added 4p to 202 after annual results.

Racal, down 12p at one stage on profit taking, recovered to end a net 5p lower at 490 following the optimistic annual report. Plessey and GEC were both unchanged on balance while Thorn rose 3p to 428. John Brown, still depressed by last week's figures and statement, eased 2p to 47 and leading oils shed 2p or 3p.

Government bonds rallied slightly on the Bank of England rate reductions but slipped back to end as much as 1/2 point down on light turnover.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.7602/12	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2606/09	Canadian dollars
	2.4030/40	West German marks
	2.6560/80	Dutch guilders
	2.0285/0300	Swiss francs
	45.82/85	Belgian francs
	6.6870/6920	French francs
	1349.50/1350.25	Italian lire
	250.50/65	Japanese yen
	5.9950/70	Swedish crowns
	6.2400/20	Norwegian crowns
	8.3400/30	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	356.50/357.00	U.S. dollars

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good time to be concerned with little chores that have to do with getting needed appliances for the home. Look over your surroundings and takes steps to improve conditions.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Getting family matters handled early allows you time for important business affairs later in the day. Relax tonight.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Come to a better accord with business associates. Don't neglect important correspondence. Use caution in motion.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Monetary affairs should be handled early in day for best results. Make needed improvements to property.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Some of your duties at work could be relegated to others for mutual advancement. Express your fine talents.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Take time to analyze your life and take steps to make necessary improvements. The evening is best spent with loved one.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) A personal aim that had been difficult to reach in the past requires only a little more time and patience.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Make plans to engage in as many outdoor activities as possible. Consult a business expert for information you need.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) A plan you have in mind is fine but it needs more study before you put it in operation. Making new contacts now is wise.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Be sure to handle new responsibilities with confidence. Follow your intuition when making plans for the future.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Study a new project well before making an important decision. Beware of a person who has an eye on your assets.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Do whatever will improve your health, and get ready for important activities ahead. Show more devotion to loved one.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Once your work is done, engage in amusements you enjoy. Pay more attention to family members. Show more courtesy to others.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... be or she will be endowed with a strong ambition to get ahead. Be sure to give as fine an education as you can afford to equip your progeny for a successful life. Be sure to give spiritual training early in life.

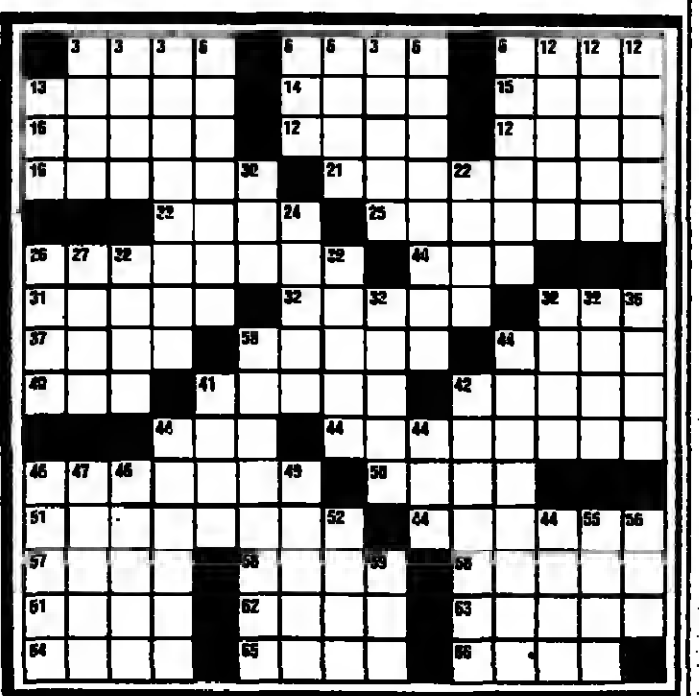
"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by May Mannix

ACROSS	32 Mother of Ishmael	57 Wild buffalo	24 From or Allen
1 Shee team	34 A Turner	58 Certain	26 Heve statua
5 Purpose	37 Cartain	60 poetry	27 Water pitcher
9 Pointed remark	38 Florida bowl	61 Omen	28 Tops
13 An Osmond	39 Gourd	62 Lily of a type	29 Like car-tain cakea
14 Mythical ship	40 Batore	63 Assayed	33 Skirt features
15 — Kazan	41 More logical	65 Flow gradually	34 Vt. Me., N.H., etc.
16 More frigid	42 A Palmer	66 Ancient instrument	35 "Stole —, and away he run"
17 Coffee source	43 Objective		36 "And bells on her —"
18 Actor Bates	44 Reserve funds		37 Spunk
19 Amber wine	45 Prepares to act		38 Teller-shop employees
21 Slandering	46 Prepared to act		41 South-of-the-border ascent
23 Swiss river	50 Maple and Minco		42 Home of the Braves
25 Acciviles	51 Adjusted again		43 Tilted
26 Is affected by	53 Pala pink		45 Lifeblood colored
30 "High —"			46 Clutch
31 Came to life			47 Spectral

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

PAIRED FLOW DABIS	4 Notched
ALAND LOWE ELIE	5 Talk much
WOBST WELLE BUTTE	6 Wine finds
NEET TRISPEAKER	7 Brilliantly
SEEDS REASERS	8 — State
RIOTED WIGGLE	9 (Texas)
SMITHY ISIR REPLAY	10 Exhausted
RADIO VILES NERO	11 Laughing
MOKE DAFEST	12 Hite hard
SHAGGY DEBARS	13 Wrong: pret.
DOUG DREA WAP	20 Time periods: abbr.
DRUG SLAW LLAND	22 Acidity
MAIL MAKE TONYO	
GEOL USED SWEEP	



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THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson



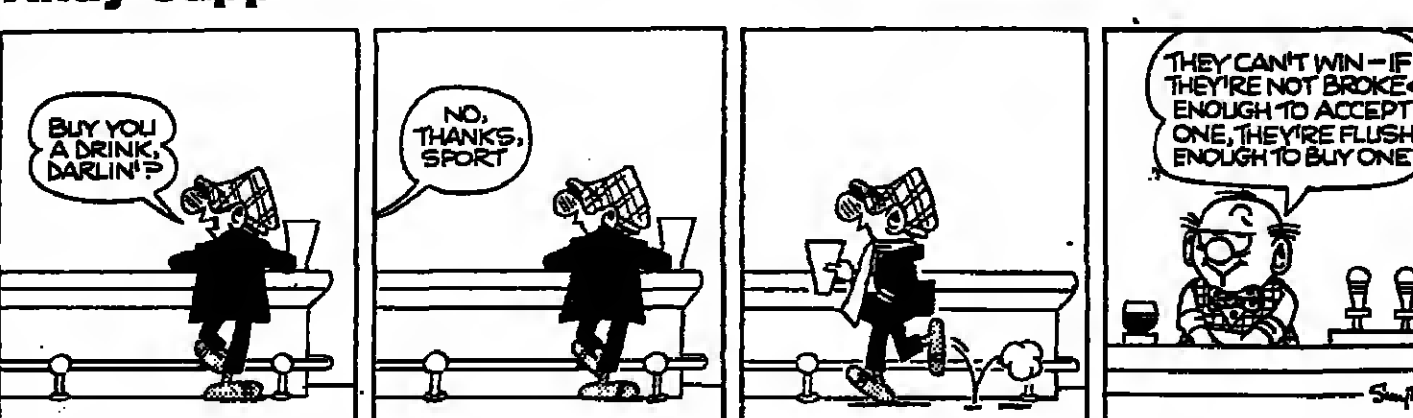
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

scramble these four Jumbles, letter to each square, to form ordinary words.

JOABE

KNACS

NMURB

UNIES

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumbles: GAILY FISHY KETTLE IMPAIR

Answer: When they got married, this could have been their "life a sim." — "FAMILIES"

WORLD

PLO acceptance of U.N. resolution may be ambiguous but it is a step forward

By Sidney Weiland
Reuter

LONDON — Western diplomats say Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat's reported acceptance of U.N. resolutions on the Middle East is ambiguous but could be a step forward.

The latest in a series of statements on Israel from the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was seen as an attempt to edge towards recognition of the Jewish state while still holding back from a clear-cut commitment.

Israel rejected the PLO move as a "propaganda gimmick," and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir Monday called it an "exercise in deceit." The U.S. urged extreme caution in assessing reports that Mr. Arafat had acknowledged Israel's right to exist.

U.S. Congressman Paul McCloskey said after a meeting with Mr. Arafat in Beirut Sunday that the PLO chief had signed a paper saying he "accepts all United Nations resolutions relevant to the Palestine question."

PLO sources said this implied recognition of Israel and conditional acceptance by the Palestinians of U.N. Resolution 242, which calls for all Middle East states to live in peace.

But Western officials closely involved in Middle East diplomacy noted Mr. Arafat failed to mention 242 directly. And referred to U.N. resolutions in general.

"This would throw the net very wide indeed," a British official

said. "The statement would be one more step in the right direction if it turns out to be what it says it is."

Although U.N. resolutions since 1967 have affirmed Israel's right to exist, earlier rulings by the world body set out positions which the PLO could easily accept.

Division of Palestine

In 1947, six months before Israel's birth, the U.N. General Assembly voted to divide Palestine into Jewish and Arab states.

Mr. Arafat says he is still willing to establish a Palestinian state on any territory given up by Israel.

The partition plan, accepted by the Jews and rejected by the Arabs, became a dead letter when Arab Nations attacked the Jewish State, set up as Britain withdrew from Palestine.

By the time fighting ended, Israel controlled about one-third more territory than originally assigned by the U.N.

In three Middle East wars since then, it seized further land from Jordan, Egypt and Syria.

Security Council resolution 242, voted after the Six-Day war of 1967, called for Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories, an end to the state of belligerency, and respect for the integrity and independence of every state in the area.

This became the bedrock of U.S. policy in the Middle East. PLO refusal to accept the resolution was cited by successive American Administrations to justify U.S. rejection of the commando organisation as a negotiating partner.

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Peace negotiations

In 1973, after the last major Middle East war, 242 was reaffirmed in Security Council Resolution 338, which called for negotiations aimed at a just and durable peace.

Like the U.S., Israel has refused to negotiate with the PLO, which it regards as a "terrorist" group.

Mr. McCloskey, a California Republican touring the Middle East with a congressional delegation, said Mr. Arafat's statement

international rule. Israel has defied these and other U.N. demands, including a call last month for Israeli troops to leave Lebanon, where they have been blockaded about 6,000 of Mr. Arafat's commandos.

In 1975, a General Assembly resolution branded Zionism "a form of racism and racial discrimination."

The PLO has sought expansion of resolution 242, which refers to Palestinians only as refugees, to include acknowledgement of Palestinian self-determination and statehood.

Acceptance of Israel

The Arafat statement followed several hints from PLO officials in the last three weeks that the commandos might finally be ready to do business with Israel.

If this proved to be the case, the U.S. would be freed from a 1975 promise to Israel to keep the PLO isolated.

While the hints were noted with interest by Western governments, officials said the PLO had still failed to make an unequivocal declaration of its reported change of heart.

They said it was still unclear whether Mr. Arafat could carry hardline PLO elements with him in such a major policy switch.

But the statement Sunday, together with earlier hints, suggested the PLO leader was moving slowly but gradually towards some form of recognition of Israel, they said.

Other U.N. resolutions in the last 35 years have called for Israel to allow exiled Arab refugees to return to their homes, and for Jerusalem to be placed under

meant acceptance of Israel's right to statehood.

But a PLO spokesman said later the organisation was ready to recognise the Jewish state if Israel also abided by U.N. resolutions on the Palestinian question.

"If the other U.N. resolutions are implemented, (Arafat) and the Palestinians are ready to accept 242," the official said.

Mr. McCloskey Monday confirmed that Mr. Arafat would only accept 242 in the context of other U.N. decisions on Palestine.

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SSDF says U.S. aid to Somalia would internationalise the conflict

NAIROBI (R) — The Ethiopian-backed Somali Salvation Democratic Front (SSDF) said Monday that a U.S. decision to supply emergency military aid to Somalia would internationalise what it called a purely internal conflict.

The U.S. decision to grant emergency military aid to Somalia was first announced in Mogadishu on Saturday when the state-run radio said such aid was now arriving by air and sea.

A U.S. state department spokesman in Washington later confirmed the deliveries and said they were in response to incursions into Somalia by Ethiopian and Ethiopian-backed forces.

Marxist Ethiopia denies any participation in the long-running

conflict which flared up again this month. The SSDF statement also denied any Ethiopian, Cuban or Soviet involvement.

Ethiopia protests

In Addis Ababa Ethiopia protested strongly to the United States over the U.S. decision to supply arms to Somalia and said this move was directed against Ethiopia's integrity and independence.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said: "The decision to airlift weapons to the fascist and expansionist regime of Mogadishu is directed against Ethiopia's territorial integrity and independence."

Washington's decision to supply

further arms to a government "obsessed with the dream of territorial aggrandisement" reflected a hostile attitude towards the Ethiopian people and a disregard of the views of African leaders, the spokesman added.

The spokesman said Ethiopia had at no time invaded Somalia and had no reason to do so now. The present crisis was purely an internal Somali matter and the Somali government's statement that it had been invaded by Ethiopia was a fabrication.

But he added that Ethiopia would have to re-examine its options and take whatever options might be appropriate in the light of the escalation of tension in the area.

Rain eases off in south Japan

TOKYO (R) — Rain continued to fall on central Japan Monday but eased in the south where torrential downpours at the weekend triggered floods and landslides in which at least 245 people died and 117 are still unaccounted for.

Police said that in the worst-hit area in and around Nagasaki in the southern island of Kyushu there were 212 confirmed deaths and 114 people were missing and feared dead.

A 5,000-strong force of police, firemen and soldiers were continuing their search Monday night for the missing amid tons of mud and debris.

Weathermen said there would be no more rain immediately over the city of Nagasaki, where thousands of people were still without gas and water, as the rain front had moved northwards.

But the meteorological agency warned that rainfall would intensify Monday night in central and northern areas of Japan's main island of Honshu, to slightly north of Tokyo.

Police said the number of flooded houses had increased to 42,264 in southern and western Japan, with 789 others washed away or destroyed.

Police also said there had been about 2,000 landslides in 20 prefectures in the southern half of Japan's Archipelago, most of them in Kyushu.

They said the heavy rains had so far flooded a total of 3,020 hectares (7,500 acres) of farmland, mostly rice fields.

Zimbabwe's top air base attacked by saboteurs

HARARE (R) — The Zimbabwe government said several aircraft were damaged.

Informed sources said they believed 13 planes had been hit, including the air force's latest fighters, four Hawk jets worth \$35 million which arrived from Britain only 10 days ago.

Local residents said damage appeared to be serious. They reported a series of loud pre-dawn explosions over about 45 minutes, accompanied by flames leaping from hangars.

According to unofficial counts Zimbabwe's air force has about 50 combat aircraft.

No one claimed responsibility for the attack, but it appeared certain the government would first look towards South Africa and towards the opposition ZAPU party of Joshua Nkomo.

Zimbabwe and its black neighbours have frequently accused South Africa of sabotage and destabilisation.

Crew, passengers overpower Chinese hijackers in Shanghai

PEKING (R) — The official Chinese press, in its first ever report of a domestic hijacking, told Monday how five men attempted to take over an aircraft but were overpowered by crew and passengers.

The People's Daily and other newspapers said the five men attempted Sunday to hijack the plane belonging to the state-owned Chinese airline CAAC as it was flying over the town of Wuxi near Shanghai.

The papers said the plane, on a scheduled flight from the northern city of Xian, landed at Shanghai at 12.54 P.M. with all Chinese and foreign passengers safe.

The hijackers were captured after a fight with the crew, helped by passengers, they added.

The Japanese foreign ministry, quoting reports from Japanese passengers aboard the aircraft, said Sunday night that the hijackers, who had demanded to be flown to Taiwan, were killed by the co-pilot and passengers who attacked them with beer bottles.

It also quoted the Japanese consulate-general in Shanghai as saying an explosion aboard the plane, a Soviet-built Ilyushin-18, created a one-square-metre hole in the aircraft.

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Iranian authorities arrest Rajavi's sister, her husband

LONDON (R) — Iranian authorities arrested the sister and brother-in-law of the leader of the left-wing Mujahadeen guerrilla organisation, Masoud Rajavi, last week, the Paris bureau of the Mujahadeen told Reuters by telephone Monday. It said Mrs. Monireh Rajavi did not have any connection with her brother's political activities or with the Mujahadeen. The bureau did not say where the arrest took place.

Mr. Rajavi's parents and brother were arrested in November for propaganda purposes but have since been released, according to the bureau. Mr. Rajavi left Iran with ousted President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr at the end of July 1981. The radio, monitored in London, quoted a statement by revolutionary guards as saying three guerrillas were killed and 17 arrested in raids on four hideouts. A further two were killed and 30 arrested when guerrillas clashed with guards in Tehran, the radio said.

China introduced security screening of passengers last year in an attempt to prevent hijackings.

The last known attempted hijacking in China occurred last October, but it was not reported in the Chinese press.

A Hong Kong report said the hijackers were sons and daughters of senior officials who plotted to seize a Chinese plane at Canton airport.

China introduced security screening of passengers last year in an attempt to prevent hijackings.

Kenya detains exiled Ugandan politician for questioning

NAIROBI (R) — Exiled Ugandan opposition politician Francis Bwengye has been detained in Kenya for questioning in connection with Ugandan charges that Libya has armed and trained Ugandan guerrillas, his wife said Monday.

Mr. Bwengye, who has lived in Kenya for more than a year, had not been charged but was being questioned at a Kenyan police station, she added.

He had denied all knowledge of such activities, she said.

Mr. Bwengye was formerly secretary-general of the Democratic Party (DP) in Uganda. He told reporters in Kenya last year that before he fled from Uganda, he was linked with the DP's underground military wing which is pledged to overthrow President Milton Obote.

Ugandan exiles said the authorities had told several Ugandan businessmen to leave Kenya because they were suspected of being linked with underground groups in Uganda.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

AUB seeks Arab leaders' help to find its president

BEIRUT (R) — The American University of Beirut has appealed to Arab leaders for help in finding its acting president who was kidnapped a week ago, a university spokesman said Monday. David S. Dodge was hit over the head and bundled into a car by gunmen as he walked from his office to his residence on the campus in besieged West Beirut last Monday. The spokesman said a widespread search of the city by Lebanese security services and Palestinian commandos had produced no clues to Mr. Dodge's abduction. Cables had been sent to the Arab heads of state, including King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad, urging them to intervene to secure the release of Mr. Dodge, the spokesman said. Mr. Dodge, a 60-year-old American, was born in Lebanon and educated in the United States. His wife was currently in Princeton, New Jersey, the spokesman said. Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat had ordered his forces to find Mr. Dodge as a top priority.

Bonn must stop aid to Israel, says party spokesman

BONN (R) — The liberal spokesman for development aid in Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's coalition government urged Bonn Monday to stop aid payments to Israel until Israeli forces withdraw from Lebanon. Manfred Vorhies, the Free Democratic Party's spokesman on aid, said in his party's press service he found it monstrous that Israeli forces were preventing humanitarian help from reaching West Beirut, which they have sealed off. He said Bonn should stop payment of development aid to Israel to prevent it from being used to help cover the costs of Israel's invasion of Lebanon. The development aid ministry said Bonn granted Israel 140 million marks (\$56 million) in aid last year and had earmarked a similar sum this year. Mr. Vorhies, who is also chairman of the liberal group in the European Council, said he had ascertained that the 1982 grant has not yet been paid, apparently because of the present situation in the Middle East.

Iranian authorities arrest Rajavi's sister, her husband

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Information minister resigns in Tehran

LONDON (R) — Hojatoleslam Abdolmajid Moaddikhan, Iranian minister of Islamic guidance (information), offered his resignation Monday, Tehran newspapers reported. Hojatoleslam Moaddikhan, a letter to Prime Minister Hossein Mousavi, cited health reasons for his resignation. It was the second resignation of the Iranian cabinet in a year. Mahoud Ruhani, minister of welfare, quit the cabinet for health reasons.

Gandhi: Relations with Moscow not to hamper Indo-U.S. ties

NEW YORK (R) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was quoted Monday as saying her country's friendship with the Soviet Union should not come in the way of its relations with the United States.

Mrs. Gandhi, who makes her first visit to the United States in 11 years this week for talks with President Reagan, told Time magazine in an interview:

"The tendency in the United States is to assume that a person is either 100 per cent with you or not

with you. This is not realistic. You can be with a person on some issues and not on others."

"We believe that we should have friendship with all countries and that friendship with one country or group of countries should not come in the way of friendship with all the others."

But she said it was important for her to get to know President Reagan better, "to understand U.S. policies and to create greater comprehension of our policies."

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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Both vulnerable. East deals.

NORTH
♦ KJ4
♦ QJ1063
♦ QJ5
♦ 86

WEST EAST
♦ 108532 ♦ AQ96
♦ K ♦ 85
♦ 10862 ♦ A84
♦ A3 ♦ 10952

SOUTH
♦ 7
♦ A9742
♦ K73
♦ KQ73

The bidding:
East South West North
Pass 1 Pass 4
Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Ten of ♠.

If you are a good guesser, you should have little difficulty locating the opponents' cards. But if you are only average, like most of us, it helps to have them tell you who holds what!

North had a difficult bid. With only one king and no ace or singleton, he was not sure we would have bid four hearts. But who are we to quarrel with success, especially since South's

skillful declarer play provided us with material for this column.

West led the ten of diamonds. Declarer saw that his obvious losers were the three aces. In addition, he would have to avoid a trump loser. The percentage play is to take a finesse. But the good guesser might play for the drop, if his spirit so moves him. The expert proceeds along the line that our declarer chose.

The queen of diamonds lost to the ace, and East returned a diamond to the king. A spade to the king lost to the ace, and East shifted to a club. The king was captured by West's ace, and West reverted to a spade. Declarer carefully played the jack from dummy. East covered with the queen and declarer ruffed.

The hand was now an open book. East had already shown up with the ace-queen of spades and ace of clubs, and had passed in first seat. The chances that he held the king of hearts as well, even singleton, were therefore remote. So declarer blithely laid down the ace of hearts, and claimed his contract when the king came tumbling down to his left.

UNESCO holds conference on culture in Mexico City

MEXICO CITY (R) — Delegates from more than 100 countries met Monday to discuss cultural policies at what United Nations officials said would be the biggest international conference on culture.

Officials said at least 65 countries would be represented by culture and education ministers at the 10-day world conference on cultural policies.

The talks, sponsored by the

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), will centre its discussion on official government programmes to promote culture.

"Without a doubt, this is the largest meeting ever held on a worldwide level dealing with policies of culture," said Dileep Padgaonkar, deputy director of UNESCO's public information office.

France cooperates with Britain to investigate alleged French technicians' aid to Argentina

PARIS (R) — The French external relations ministry said Monday it is cooperating with Britain's defence ministry in probing British press allegations that French technicians helped prepare Exocet missiles in Argentina during the Falklands conflict.

A senior French defence ministry official is already investigating charges by the London Sunday Times that the technicians aided Argentina after France had declared an arms embargo.

Informed sources said the external relations ministry was also helping in the inquiry showed how seriously France was taking the allegations.

A British warship and a container vessel were sunk by Exocet missiles during the campaign to recover the Falklands after they were seized by Argentina in April 2.

Charles Hernu, the French Defence Minister, stressed that there had been no double talk on France's part over the arms embargo which was coupled with strong support for Britain.

Mr. Hernu told French radio Sunday: "I would remind you that I embargoed not only all military equipment to Argentina but the outbreak of the conflict, but I also banned giving tactical assistance."

Japanese Communists celebrate 60th anniversary

By Yuko Nakamikado
Reuter

TOKYO — The Japan Communist Party (JCP) celebrated its 60th birthday on Wednesday amid signs that it is about to end a 16-year-old rift with Peking.

The expected move follows rapprochement over the past two years between the Chinese Communist Party and Communist parties in Western countries such as Italy, Spain, Greece, France and Sweden, with which the JCP has friendly relations.

Kenji Miyamoto, 73, chairman of the JCP's presidium, said the Chinese party had now stopped meddling in JCP affairs.

Chinese intervention, including support for dissident Communists in Japan, has been the main cause of the freeze between the JCP and Peking.

The JCP leader, who established a party line of non-violence, and independence from both Moscow and Peking in 1961, expressed appreciation of remarks made last month by Soviet and Chinese representatives at the United Nations special session on disarmament.

He noted that they had pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and called for conclusion

of an agreement to ban the use of such weapons.

"This proved Socialism, despite some errors, has resilience. Socialism is still in its formative stages in history and it is wrong to assume Socialism has no future," Mr. Miyamoto said.

The JCP's relationship with both Chinese and Soviet Communists has had its ups and downs. In 1966 the first strain in China-JCP relations emerged when Mr. Miyamoto rejected Chairman Mao Tse Tung's call for armed revolution and the formation of anti-Soviet bloc.

NEWS ANALYSIS

JCP relations with China and USSR

In 1979, Mr. Miyamoto and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev ended a long dispute over the 1963 partial nuclear ban treaty. Moscow had supported a group of Japanese Communists who endorsed the treaty in defiance of the JCP's call for a total nuclear ban. The group was expelled from the JCP.

But the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan a few days after the normalisation agreement, and subsequent events in Poland,

revived bitter polemics between Moscow and the JCP.

Indications of recent better relations between the Japanese and Chinese parties include the fact that Peking has stopped calling the JCP the Miyamoto Revisionist Group, as in the days of the 1965-69 cultural revolution.

A Chinese publication carried an article in January entitled "Stalin and big powerism," by JCP Secretariat Chief Tetsuzo Fuwa, who is widely regarded as Mr. Miyamoto's likely successor.

As far as the JCP is concerned, the party organ Akahata (Red Flag) has stopped criticising Peking and has refused to carry advertisements for anti-Chinese books since last October.

The JCP also boycotted the congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party in March. Vietnam, a Soviet ally, has had frequent clashes with China along their common border.

Two JCP members of the Diet (parliament) attended a reception at the Chinese embassy in Tokyo last November for the first time since 1966. Senior JCP members were among delegates of the Tokyo assembly to visit China last April.

A representative of the JCP-

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